Interchange (ISCII) was adopted in 1991. This had passed through the 1983, 1986 and 1988 versions, which represented the process of refinement and analysis of the standard. The first attempt at standardization of the code for Indian languages including Hindi was made in 1983 which was revised in 1986 and 1988 to make it compatible with personal computers. This was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards as a draft standard for the Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) in 1991.

(b) Automatic conversion from one code to another is possible in computers.

(c) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in collaboration with the Department of Electronics has finalised a draft Indian standard for Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) in 1991. The draft ISCII code specifications have been sent to International Standards Organisation (ISO) for inclusion in their standards.

(d) The implementation of the ISCII standard code is done through the Graphic based Intelligence Script Technology (GIST). The names of the organisations to whom the GIST technology has been transferred are given in the statement.

Statement

List of Organisation to whom the Gist Technology has been transferred

1. QUARK, Kanpur.
2. Applied Electro Magnetics, New Delhi.
3. Blue Star, Bombay.
4. VSS, Bombay.
5. NITEL, Bhopal.
6. Abacus Computers Limited, Bombay.
7. AMI Sanag Micromation Ltd., Hyderabad.
8. Databyte Equipment Pvt. Ltd., Pune.
9. Data System Services Pvt. Ltd., Pune.
10. KELTRON, Trivandrum.
11. Modi Olivetti Ltd., New Delhi.
12. Sritek Computers Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
13. Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow.
14. DCM Data Products, New Delhi.
15. Hindustan Computers Ltd., Madras.
16. Atre Visuals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
17. Caditronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
18. CRIS, New Delhi.
19. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.
20. Indchem Electronics Ltd., Madras.
21. ORITECH System Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneshwar.
22. Pycom Industries, Bombay.
23. REIL, Jaipur.
24. Thermax Ltd., Pune.
25. WIPRO, Bangalore.
26. All India Radio, Delhi.

Exempted Industries Registration Scheme

1645. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has dispensed with the EIR Scheme existing before the announcement of New Industrial Policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that drug industry falls under obligatory Licensing Schemes;

(c) whether it is a fact that EIR scheme was simple;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to return back all the applications processed under

EIR and advised to apply for Industrial licence;

(e) whether Government are aware that such a decision would delay the implementation of projects; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to reconsider the decision and process applications received before the announcement of Industrial Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. J. KURIEN): (a) As per the new Industrial Policy, the EIR scheme, introduced *vide* notification No. 629 (E) dated 30-6-88, stands abolished.

(b) In terms of the new Industrial Policy, subject to Drug Policy, drug and pharmaceutical items are covered in the list of industries in respect of which industrial licensing is compulsory.

(c) It was as a part of industrial policy liberalisation, the EIR scheme was introduced in June, 1988.

(d) to (f) As the EIR scheme stands abolished, EIR applications that are pending have been returned to the applicants with the advice that they might follow the new liberalised licensing policy and procedures.

Import of edible oil and foreign exchange involved

1646. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:
SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what according to the latest estimation is the overall shortage of edible oils in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken a decision to import edible oils to bridge the gap between demand and supply of edible oils;

(c) if so, how much edible oil is being imported every year for the last five years;

(d) if so, the quantity of edible oils proposed to be imported and the amount of foreign exchange involved in the imports; and

(e) what is its likely impact on the domestic prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The likely shortfall of edible oils in the Oil Year 1990-91, is estimated at about 6 lakh tonnes.

(b) Government is exploring the possibility of import of deible oil.

(c) The import of edible oils during the last five oil-years was as under:—

Oil-year (Nov.-Oct.)	Quantity (in lakh MTs)
1985-86	11·79
1986-87	14·97
1987-88	18·19
1988-89	3·73
1989-90	6·07
1990-91 (upto Aug, '91)	0·90

(d) The Government have not yet decided the exact quantity to be imported.

(e) Import of edible oil increases the availability of the commodity in the country and hence, keeps the prices reasonable in the open market. The extent of impact largely depends on the quantity of imported edible oil releasd for distribution and is issue price.